Duke Library

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1854. VOL. 5---NO 19

EMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE,

TOR AND PROPRIETOR.

UBLISHER EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

gle copy, one year, - - - - - $2 50
copies, one year, - - - - - 11 00
copies, one year, - - - - - 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

square of 16 lines or less, first insertion
ery subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual
ents made on favorable terms.
OFFICE corner of Main and Road streets

IDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

citizens of the Senate,
nd of the House of Representatives:

past has been an eventful year, and hereafter referred to as a marked in the history of the world. While e been happily preserved from the ies of war, our domestic prosperity been entirely uninterrupted. The in portions of the country, have arly cut off. Disease has prevailed eater extent than usual, and the of human life, through casualities and land, is without a parallel.—pestilence has swept by, and re-alubrity invites the absent to their and the return of business to its y channels. If the earth has re-the labor of the husbandman less fully than in preceding seasons, it him with abundance for domestic and a large surplus for exportation. present, therefore, as in the past, l ample grounds for reverent thank-to the God of Grace and Provi-for His protecting care and merci-ings with us as a people.

hough our attention has been arrested ful interest in passing events, yet ntry feels no more than the slight ns of the convulsions, which have Europe. As individuals, we can-ress sympathy with human suffer-or regret for the causes which pro-. As a nation, we are reminded, hatever interrupts the peace, or the prosperity, of any part of Chris-, tends, more or less, to involve our The condition of states is not unlike f individuals. They are naturally dent upon each other. Amicable re-between them, and reciprocal good are essential for the promotion of per is desirable in their moral, social, olitical condition. Hence, it has by earnest endeavor to maintain peace ndly intercourse with all nations. wise theory of this government, so adopted and steadily pursued, of g all entangling alliances, has e exempted it from many complica-n which it would otherwise have involved. Notwithstanding this arly defined and well-sustained of action, and our geographical po-so remote from Europe, increasing tion has been manifested, by some governments, to supervise, and, in respects, to direct, our foreign poli-plans for adjusting the balance of among themselves, they have as-to take us into account, and would in us to conform our conduct to iews. One or another of the pow-Europe has, from time to time, un-en to enforce arbitrary regulations, ry in many respects to established ples of international law. That law, ited States have, in their foreign in-se, uniformly respected and ob-. and they cannot recognize any interpolations therein, as the tempo-interests of others may suggest. They admit, that the sovereigns of one ent, or of a particular community of can legislate for all others.

aving the trans-atlantic nations to ad-their political system, in the way they think best for their common welfare, dependent powers of this continent well assert the right to be exempt all annoying interference on their Systematic abstinence from intimate al connexion with distant foreign na-does not conflict with giving the range to our foreign commerce.— distinction, so clearly marked in his-seems to have been overlooked, or garded, by some leading foreign States. efusal to be brought within, and sub-to, their peculiar system, has, I created a jealous distrust of our con-and induced, on their part, occasion-s of disturbing effect, upon our for-relations. Our present attitude and course give assurances, which should e questioned, that our purposes are ggressive, nor threatening to the safe-and we are of other nations. Our mili-establishment, in time of peace, is ed to maintain exterior defences, and reserve order among the aboriginal within the limits of the Union. Our force is intended only for the protec-of our citizens abroad, and of our com-e, diffused, as it is, over all the seas he globe. The government of the d States, being essentially pacific in y, stands prepared to repel invasion by oluntary service of a patriotic people; provides no permanent means of foreign ession. These considerations should all apprehension, that we are disposed croach on the rights, or endanger the ity of other States.

me European powers have regarded, disquieting concern, the territorial nsion of the United States. This rap-owth has resulted from the legitimate ise of sovereign rights, belonging alike nations, and by many liberally ex-ed. Under such circumstances, it hardly have been expected that those g them, which have, within a com-ively recent period, subdued and ab-ed ancient kingdoms, planted their lars on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branchas of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war, which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce.—If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations.—In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principles, that private property of unoffending noncombatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding, which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing also the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time, to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom.—There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated: and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of those claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances.—One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican Government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object.—The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this Government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its large tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existance under our government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850: but, unfortunately, they have been reopened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a readjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the trasportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile and in anticipatien of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan.—Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Co. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so called functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property, passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities.—Early in the same month, property was clandestinely extracted from the depot of the Transit company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence, I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travelers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested.—Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britanic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them—to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measures indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty.—The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval Commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandize continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years.—There are also remnants of other Government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. The statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the Government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government.—There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious.—For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity,

[*Concluded on second page.*]

(*Concluded from first page.*)

The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching those wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army, has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved.—While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea or land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, marines, and ship builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels, and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and marines, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balances due to foreign offices, amounted to eight millions seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six millions nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all Postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven millions thirty five thousand seven hundred and thirty five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart the public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt, but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced, that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all its possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view—Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly 20 millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realised from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century; when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress?—Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of rail roads which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interest of this character, can hardly be estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well being as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurence that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed: but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding the Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government: to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitatrons of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessings of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the Government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1854.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY IN CONGRESS.

The democratic caucus in the Senate of the United States, prior to the election of Senator Bright to the presidency of that body, (says the Washington Union) was one of those signs of co-operation in the democratic ranks in that elevated branch of the national legislature which indicate that the democracy adhere with the fidelity and courage of the olden time to their long-honored organization. The vote in the House of Representatives on the resolution of Mr. Sollers, especially when we consider that the opposition were clamorous for information upon a subject upon which the administration stands *sans peur et sans reproche*, is a gratifying indication of union among our political friends in that branch of Congress. The democratic party of the country is a unit in every State of the Union; and the sentiment that inspires the masses of that party, after a succession of disasters brought about by a combination of fanaticisms, should be faithfully reflected in Congress. Those who have differed are anxious once more to come together; *and no man who expects to be a democrat hereafter can fail to see his own safety in standing by the democratic organization and democratic measures now.* The opposition in Congress and in the country will have but a brief period to antagonize the measures of the present administration. They must soon begin to unite their own partisans, to harmonize their own conflicting elements, and to prepare for the future.—Especially should this observation be remembered *by the whigs of the South.* We observe that those in the present Congress are quite ready to show their disposition to fuse with any organization against the democratic party. Are they quite sure that they are not running a dangerous hazard in seeking a coalition with the so-called know-nothings? Are they very sure that abolitionism in the North is dead and buried? What guarantee have they that, in rejoicing over the defeat of the democrats of the free States, *they are not also rejoicing over the election of their own enemies to Congress, or rather the enemies of the rights and the tranquility of the South?* It would be well for them to pause and ponder upon the future which is near at hand. Any designs, founded upon the idea of concert between those who have triumphed in the recent elections in the North, and those who expect to triumph by aid of the know-nothings in the South, will, we fear, prove to be a disastrous and an almost irremediable failure.

Returning to the democracy in Congress, the President's message is the proud assurance that the administration is prepared to meet all its enemies. It has given to the country a record of its doings which challenges the fullest investigation. Mere personal issues sink into insignificance before this glowing and truthful statement of our prosperous condition as a people; and long before the combination that expects to control the new House of Representatives shall come into power, the people will have found that those who assail the administration of Franklin Pierce only prepare themselves for humiliation and defeat. Oblivion to all past feuds and to all past differences should, therefore, be the motto of the democracy in Congress, as it is the country; and we are rejoiced to note that this motto has not been lost sight of by our political friends in the present national legislature.

RETURNING FROM KANSAS.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 27th ult., says that "about 30 of the recent emigrants to Kansas returned yesterday evening en route for home. They are originally from Massachusetts, but had reached Kansas too late to cultivate crops; and as provisions were very high and very scarce, they have determined to return to the east, believing that they will be more comfortable in their old homes than in the new territory, at least for the present."

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, 1854

THE LEGISLATURE,

Continues to exhibit commendable industry in the dispatch of business. On Saturday, 2d of Dec., in the Senate Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably upon the bill to make compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxable property, with an amendment empowering a majority of the Justices to allow $2 per day instead of $1. The amendment was adopted, the bill farther amended by substituting 7 Justices instead of a majority, and passed its second reading.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Steele presented a report from the committee on the salaries of State officers. He said the report was unfinished, and did not wish to have it read, whereupon Mr. D. F. Caldwell, let off considerable gass in relation to his scrupulous regard for the integrity of the Whig party, and objected to the Whigs being held up as the prime movers in this matter. Like a good patriotic soul, as we have no doubt he is, he prefers waiting to see how the "wind blows." He couldn't "take the responsibility."

In the Senate on Monday 4th Dec., the bill to protect wild fowl in the waters of the county of Currituck, was read the first time, and, on motion, the rules were suspended, the bill read the second and third times, amended, passed, and ordered to be enrolled. The bill to make compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxable property, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. The bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In the House, the bill for the protection of live stock was taken up for a third reading. Mr. Mann moved to strike out Pasquotank. The debate upon the merits of the bill was exceedingly spicy. In response to the argument of Mr. Vance, who earnestly advocated its passage, and especially that clause providing for the punishment of offenders, Mr. Blow said he had no doubt the gentleman's constituents *wanted whipping badly*, and he was in favor of letting them have it. Mr. Jordan supported the bill, and in reviewing Mr. Shepherd's arguments, said the gentleman considered there was something revolting in inflicting corporal punishment on a white man. He (Mr. J.) saw nothing revolting when such a punishment is richly merited. The bill finally passed its third reading.

CONGRESS

Re-assembled on Monday, the 4th inst. Mr. Atchison, President of the Senate, communicated to that body his inability to be present at the commencement of the session, whereupon the Hon. Lewis Cass, was chosen President *protem*, and the Senate proceeded to business. The message of the President was read and 10,000 copies, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

The House met at the usual hour, and a quorum being present, went into business. The first move was an unsuccessful effort on the part of Mr. Sollers to induce the House to call upon the President for information in regard to the diplomatic Convension at Ostend. The message was received and read and 20,000 copies, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Cass having declined occupying the chair longer than one day, the Senate conferred that honer upon the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana. The standing Committees of last session were re-appointed, and vacancies filled.

In the House, Mr. Dawson gave notice that he would at the proper time offer a substitute to the homestead bill. The resolution calling for information relative to the Ostend Convention was again pressed forward by the conscientious Mr. Sollers, but with no better success than the day before. On Wednesday that persevering gentlemen succeeded in getting his resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign relations. On the latter day, the river and harbor bill of the last session was rejected.

☞ The Whigs are wonderfully disgruntled on account of the election of Gov. Reid and Mr. Biggs. We don't wonder at this, when we remember that the *height of their* idea of perfection so recently centred in the Hon. Alfred Dockery! The above mentioned gentlemen suit the Democracy to a fraction, and as they consulted their own pleasure about the matter, we opine the discomfort of the Whigs will give them but slight uneasiness or anxiety.

☞ George W. Brooks, of Person county, has been elected Comptroller of the State of North Carolina for two years from the 1st of January next.

☞ Thomas Ruffin, Jr., has been elected by the Legislature Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit of North Carolina.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The assembling of Congress is always looked forward to with anxious interest by the American people, as the period when all their hopes and fears, their surmises and conjectures, their anticipations and desires, are to assume the shape of reality. This is the time appointed by law to spread before the country a history of its progress and prosperity—its condition at home and relations abroad, as also to announce the views of the Chief Magistrate upon matters requiring legislative attention.

In conformity, therefore, with law and usage, President Pierce sent in his Second Annual Message on the first day of the present session, and we lay it before our readers in to-day's issue as a document of uncommon interest, and therefore entitled to priority of publication over all other matter. The style of the Message, in the language of a Whig cotemporary, "is unexceptionable," and displays in brightest colors the genius of a mind luxuriant in thought and peculiarly happy in expression.

First, in plain but touching language the President refers to the numerous calamities which have fallen upon various of our country and people, during the past year, by sea and land, the loss of life by casualties and disease, and the scanty reward of the husbandman for his labor; but thinks we still have "ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people."

He next adverts to our relations with foreign countries, which he represents to be of an amicable nature. Explanations apologetic of the treatment of the French Consul at San Francisco have been made to the French government; and on the other hand ample amends have been made for the indignity offered to Mr. Soule: so the two countries are again the best of friends. Our affairs with Spain remain pretty much as they were; but the President entertains strong hopes of a favorable adjustment at an early day under the auspices of the new Cabinet at Madrid.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted in decisive terms, and the policy of neutrality as a rule of action on our part, in the struggle now convulsing the eastern continent is impressed with commendable foresight, while the officious intermeddling on their part, with the affairs of this continent, is denounced as dangerous to our peace and subversive of the legitimate growth of the Republic.

The President announces the success of his efforts to obtain from the leading powers of Europe an acknowledgment of the principle of neutral rights, or the exemption from capture and confiscation of neutral goods on board an enemy's vessel.

The Message is decidedly anti-fillibustering, and expresses the determination on the part of the President to suppress any attempt at the unlawful subjugation of neighboring territory.

His vindication of the bombardment of Greytown is elaborate and conclusive, and exhibits an independence of spirit worthy of commendation. Without attempting to shuffle the responsibility to other shoulders, he boldly justifys the whole transaction.

The dispute between this government and Great Britain touching the boundary line of Washington Territory, and certain rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, the President recommends to the arbitrament of a Joint Commission.

Home affairs are represented to be in a most encouraging condition, the public debt much diminished, and the treasury still overflowing, the income of the General Government being much greater than the amount requisite to keep the wheels of the several departments smoothly in motion. In view of this happy state of things, the President recommends a still farther reduction of the Tariff. The Independent Treasury, the grand fulcrum of our financial operations, continues to work kindly and beneficially for all the purposes of trade and commerce, while under its auspices the country stands in no dread of the fearful consequences of a money panic created by the startling creakings of a crazy banking system.

The Post Office Department is again deficient in revenue, the expenditures exceeding the receipts something over a million of dollars. This, however, is better than the previous annual report. The increase in the sales of public lands during the past year over those of the year before, is six millions of acres.

The President questions the policy of donating the public lands for purposes of internal improvement, fearing lest it be carried too far.

He declines discussing the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government in his Annual Message, but proposes at an early day to devote a special communication to its consideration; the import of which may be readily anticipated from his known views upon this subject.

Other matters, both of a foreign and domestic nature, are satisfactorily referred to in the Message, but we leave to the reader the task of examining for himself this excellent document, contenting ourselves for the present with the single further remark, that it is a State Paper worthy the head of a great nation, and eminently gratifying in its tone, temper and ability to every true Democrat in the land.

☞ James Lyons addressed the recent ratification meeting in the city of Richmond. This clears up all doubt as to the position of Mr. Lyons. He has taken a decisive stand in the ranks of the Democracy.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINA

The Democratic State Con... Virginia, recently convened at ... nominated the Hon. Henry A. ... Accomac, for Governor, E. W. ... for Lieutenant Governor, and W. ... cock, the present incumbent, for ... General. The selections are all ... under their lead the Democracy ... Dominion will achieve a victory ... next which will forever stifle the ... combination of Federalism and ... thingism in that devoted old Com...

Mr. Wise has accepted the ... and will at once enter upon the ... with spirit and energy.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GO...

The Raleigh Standard of the ... says: "The official vote for ... North Carolina at the last election ... certained by the Joint Committee ... nounced in the House of Commons ... presence of the members of both ... on Saturday last, is as follows:"

For Thomas Bragg ...
For Alfred Dockery ...

Mr. Bragg's maj. ...

☞ We learn from the Richmond ... patch of the 8th, that the Virginia ... caught on fire the evening before ... 7 and 8 o'clock, and that the whole ... and all the structures upon the ... except the main building, were ... The loss to the State is estimated at ... 000.

☞ Gen. J. W. Whitfield, ... slavery candidate for delegate ... from Kansas territory, has been ... This does'nt look much like the ... adventurers from New England ... complished a great deal in the ... presolyting the new country to the ... of free-soilism.

"THE YOUTH'S CASKET," for ... is a very neatly got up number. ... first No. of the fourth volume. ... most excellent publication for ... boys, and parents could not find a ... suitable new year's gift upon their ... than by subscribing for a copy. ... Price 50 cts., per annum. Publ... E. F. Beadle, Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ The "American Baptist" ... for December is before us. We ... it to the support of the Church ... sing Burrows, Phila., is the Edi...

☞ Attention is directed to the ... tisement of Mr. J. P. Shuster, ... paper, who offers his valuable ... "Broad Creek Plantation," near ... city, for sale privately.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF ... VY.—Next week we shall lay this ... before our readers. It is lengthy, ... importance of the subjects it treats ... and the graceful style in which it ... ed, will insure it a careful perusal.

☞ Gov. Reid, has sent in his ... tance of a seat in the Senate of the ...

MUNICIPAL TICKE...

FOR MAYOR.

JOHN J. GRANDY.

FOR COMMISSIONE...

THOMAS GASKINS,
A. H. CURRAN,
J. B. FEARING,
THOMAS D. KNOX,
WM. LAVERTY.

FOR TREASURE...

WM. C. BUTLER.

NORFOLK MARK...

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 18...

BACON—Virginia and North ... round 10 cents. Smithfield Hams ...
CORN—White 76; Yellow 74 a ... ed 78 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 10; White, $...
FLOUR—$8 25.
FLAXSEED—$1 40.
PORK—Mess, $14. Prime $12 ...
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $90 ... $46. R. O. Hhd. $38 a $36. W. O. ... $48. Rough W. O. Hhd. $38.
TAR—Black $3 50.
COTTON—8¾ a 9 cents.
LARD—10½ cents.
PEAS—B. E. $1 08 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Dec. ... The Market remains quiet. Howard ... City Mills $8.25.

Wheat—Quiet and the receipts ... About 7,000 bushels offered, with ... good to prime, $1.95a 2.00; fair ... $2.05. Red, good to prime, $1.85 ... rior lots 3 to 15 cts less.

Corn steady—Only 6,500 bushels ... Sales of white at prices varying from ... cts; yellow 80a83 cts.

Oats 48a51; Rye, 115cts; Flaxseed ...

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of Admin... on the estate of John M. Sha... deceased, I shall offer at public sale ... mises, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. ... o'clock, the goods and chattels belong... estate; consisting of Horses, Mules, ... Cattle and Hogs; one Rockaway and ... one Sulky, Carts, and household and ... Furniture; together with Farming Uten... many other articles not necessary to be ... mentioned.

TERMS—All sums of Ten Dollars and ... cash; on sums over that amount, six ... months will be given.

Also, at the same time and place will be ... out for the ensuing year, the Negroes ... to said estate. By the ADMINISTR...

Dec. 12, 1854—2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned ... trading with any one, except myself, ... my name, without a written order from ... I will not be responsible for any such ... without my express authority. JOHN D...

Elizabeth City, N. C. Dec. 12, 1854.

SALT! SALT!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large ... els No. 1 Turk's Island SALT, ... and procure a supply before it is all gone. J. A. W...

WOODVILLE, N. C., Dec. 12, 1854.

SPLENDID GARDEN FARM.

BROAD CREEK PLANTATION" FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

DESIROUS of moving South on account of ill health, I offer for sale privately, my superior Garden Farm, "Broad Creek Plantation," situated on the main road leading from Norfolk to Kempsville, and also on Broad Creek, 2½ miles from Norfolk by land and 5 miles by water, containing 300 acres. This land has been recently examined by the first gardeners in this section and pronounced by them equal to any in the country for gardening purposes. Most of the soil is very light with a fine foundation, and retains all the manure put on it. There is about 180 acres in prime state of cultivation, and the balance is very heavily timbered, from 4500 to 5000 cords wood can be cut and enough left for farm purposes. The wood alone will pay for the farm.

Any vessel not drawing over eight feet water can come up to the landing and discharge marl and load with wood, &c. There is also a splendid oyster shore attached to this farm, and from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels oysters can be planted, which will yield a net profit of $2,500 to $3,000 per annum. No business is more certain and profitable than the oyster.

The improvements cannot be surpassed in Eastern Virginia. There is a splendid Brick Dwelling House, containing 9 large rooms; also Kitchen, Negro Quarters, Barn, Stables, Cribs, Cattle and Cart Sheds, Smoke-house, Poultry houses, &c., all new and in complete order. Most of the land is enclosed with a cypress board fence. There is now on the land a large Frame House in good order, containing 8 rooms, with kitchen, crib, stables, &c., now occupied by my overseer.—Any one with health and industry can't help realizing a fortune in a few years, as it is an established fact that no business in this section pays as well as gardening.

The place is remarkably healthy, and the land high and dry. The creek affords oysters, fish, and soft crabs in abundance, and two-thirds of the market carts going to Norfolk pass the farm. And any time wild duck, poultry, eggs, &c., can be had without the trouble of sending to the Norfolk market.

The land is in prime order for next spring's crops, and there is enough manure on the premises to plant from 150 to 200 bushels Irish Potatoes well. I have also on hand a large lot of hot bed sash, which I offer with the farm.

Any one wishing to purchase a fine estate, that will increase in value every year, will do well to call immediately and examine the land and improvements. Terms will be made liberal. My residence is Norfolk city.

de 12—4t J. P. SHUSTER.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE!

THAT celebrated Horse Bucephalus that created such a great sensation at the Agricultural Fair, and came near bearing off the premium.

He has been attached to J. R. Small & Co's express wagon for some time past, where he has conducted himself like a horse as a horse. He will be sold for $200, more or less. We have on hand the largest variety of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c., which cannot be excelled for cheapness and durability, a portion of which we enumerate:

STOVES.—Buck's Patent, Morning Star, the great American Union, Peerless, Welcome, Cryselle, Home, Pearl, Girard, Parlor Cook, Beech's Air Tight & Rance. Stoves for heating purposes, Exposer coal and wood, Arctic wood, Gothic Queen coal and wood, Revere Air Tight, Cottage Air Tight, Parlor Grate, Cylinder Stoves, all sizes and terms. McGregor's Heating Stoves, for parlor stores, hotels, steamboats, &c., pronounced by all who use them to be superior to all other heating stoves in use. We warrant their operation, and will take them back if they do not accomplish what we say.

Tin Ware of every description, such as is manufactured and sold in a large wholesale and retail establishment.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot.
oc 5 No. 6, Union st. Norfolk Va.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

LAND, NEGROES, STOCK &c.

I SHALL, on Tuesday the 19th of December offer at public Sale to the highest bidder at my Farm in Perquimans county, all my stock of every description, farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, Five Negroes, also my Farm with the wheat crop now upon it.

Terms convenient and will be made known on day of sale.

MAGER EVERTON.
Perquimans County, Nov. 28th.

November 28th.

THE attention of the public is particularly called to the SEASONABLE LOT OF CLOTHING we have received, some of the articles are,

Pants from $1 50 to $4
Vests 87½c., 50 $2 50
Heavy Coats $2 50 to $7

Fine Sack Coats, Black, Brown, Olive and fancy Colored.

Black do. Black Cloth.

Men's Winter Business Coats various prices.

Heavy Sacks, Black, Brown and Fancy colored.

Fine Dress Cloth Coats.

Black Satin Pants.

Fancy do do

Black Silk Cravats, Heavy Common Gloves, and a full article of Gauntlets, &c., &c.

nov 28 FRANK VAUGHAN, & Co.
☞ North St. to copy.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which Taylor Sivel recently lived, situated about 4 miles from Deep Creek, with a good Dwelling and necessary out houses attached.

The Farm can be made to yield from 500 to 600 barrels Corn. For particulars apply to Dr. Williams, or to the subscriber who may be seen at Deep Creek December 30th, 1854.

nov 28 F. WILSON, Ex'r.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION,

No. 7 Market Square,
NORFOLK VA.,

HAS THE
FALL STYLE,
For 1854.

AM now making and turning off daily the Fall Fashion of Silk Hats for 1854. It is a most beautiful and perfect style of Hat, and is generally admired. Those in want can be supplied at the shortest notice.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to my large and well selected stock of Hats and Caps, embracing every quality and style of Hat and Cap that is now manufactured. Dealers can be assured that every article in the hat line can be found in my establishment. Call and examine for yourselves—my terms are of the most accommodating character—prices as low, if not lower than any northern Jobber.

R. H. STEVENS,
PRACTICAL HATTER.
nov 21 No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,

FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a full assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

T. F. PARR & Co.

CITY FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 59, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

MRS. M. A. HUTT.

MRS. HUTT has the pleasure of informing her patrons and the ladies generally, that she has just returned from her second visit to the North and is now opening a beautiful assortment of Patern Silk and Straw Hats with varied and extensive stock of the most fashionable articles in the Millinery line which for beauty and cheapness cannot be excelled by any in the State. Additional supplies every week.

Nov. 7th, 1854.—3t pd.

THE ELIZABETH CITY STEAM SAW GRIST MILL.

IS NOW IN OPERATION. Flour, Corn Meal and Lumber always on hand and for sale at low prices.

Terms Cash, or when payment is delayed interest from date. Grinding and sawing for Customers done with dispatch. The highest market prices paid for Corn, Wheat, wood and logs for sawing delivered at the Mill.

GRIFFIN & GASKINS.
E. City, Nov. 7th, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executors of James Nash dec'd at the last Term of the County Court of Camden, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

oct 31 W. D. PRITCHARD } Exr's.
D. M. SPENCE. }

FURNISHING STORE.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of Gentlemen's and Boy's Furnishing Articles, including all sizes and every quality of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Coats from $2 to $20, Pants from $1 25 to $8, Vests from $1 to $9, Overcoats from $2 50 to $25, Linen-bosom shirts from 75 cts. to $2 50, Necker'chiefs from 20 cts., to $2, Guernsey Shirts from 75 cts., to $1 37½, Silk Shirts from $3 50 to $5 50 per pair, Hats from 50 cts., to $4, Boots from $1 50 to $6, Gaiters from $2 to $5. Besides a great many other articles, some of which are Shoes, Slippers, Caps, Linen and Silk Hdkfs, a great variety of Gloves, Suspenders, Wedding and Party Vests, Cravats, Gloves, &c., Boy's Hats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Suspenders, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. The public are respectfully invited to call and see.

oct 31

WILLIAM T. HINTON,

DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NEW STOCK of Fall and Winter goods for 1854. Read this List:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French and English Merinos, Fig'd Delaines of new designs, Silk and Wool Plaids, French and English Prints, High Col'd Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Talmas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens,

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Worked Collars and Undersleeves, Hem Stitched Handkerch's, Laces and Edgings, Lacings and Insertions, Black and Fancy Cravats, Ribbons and Trimmings, Jackonet and Swiss Muslins, Crimped Dimity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs,

White and Black Horsey, Sheeps Greys, Linen and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, Clerified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Black and Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, Camphor, Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends and the public to my stock of goods, I assure them that no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction.

oc 24 WILLIAM T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street, E. City, N. C.

SPRING STOCK OF *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &C.*

J. & S. CARTWRIGHT,

SUCCESSORS TO S. D. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have received their SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Their Stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

They call the particular attention of the ladies to their assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be found highly attractive.

J. & S. CARTWRIGHT.
ap 11; 1854

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE!

Take Particular Notice of this, and read all of it!

The subscriber has just returned from the North with his Fall and Winter stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE, CROCKERY WARE, AND GROCERIES,

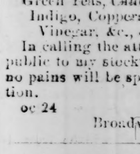
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea best P. R. Molasses, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Rice, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, and many other articles too tedious to mention just now, all of which will be sold at a very small advance.

Produce or cash will be taken in exchange for the same, and for old accounts that have been standing long enough to be paid. And the subscriber would say to persons wishing to enter the trade, and having a small capital, that he would sell out the whole of his stock: also, the Lot and all the improvements thereon, consisting of two Stores, Warehouse, two Dwellings, Kitchen, &c., &c.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises. But those in want of good and cheap Goods will please not forget to call before spending all their money elsewhere, and thereby lose great bargains.

WM. HALSEY.
Eliz. City, Nov. 21, 1854.

$100 REWARD.



I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my Negro man Aaron who run away from me about the 1st of May. He is low and thick set, and aged about 36 years. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said Negro under the penalty of law.

IVEY RICHARDSON.
Pasquotank Co., N. C. Nov. 7th, 1854.

B. M. HARWOOD,

No 56,
High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard, Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low, as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention.

nov 7 B. M. HARWOOD.

PROSPECTUS—1854 '5.

THE GLOBE,

The Official Paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

Lord Brougham, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens his life of Lord Chatham thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception perhaps of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that his country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know any thing at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counsellor in most difficult emergencies, all are willing to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his contemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power, without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed: nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meager records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history is recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world.

"The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of Parliament, conducted the march of the government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our Revolutionary struggle in the Continental Congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meager formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by "the master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our National Councils but "the shadow of a name."—Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it imperishably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of Congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers pro and con., and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter writers, extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with business men everywhere.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of Congress—at eleven o'clock, a. m., and five p. m.; and once a day, at five o'clock, p. m., during the recesses, at five dollars a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of this city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of Congress of the day before published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by Congress.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be made up of the proceedings of Congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, such speeches as have been withheld by Members of Congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after Congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of Congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body in this or any other country; and yet they are sold to subscribers for one-sixth of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and one-eleventh of what the debates of the British Parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and type-setting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by Congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And Congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

Tuesday's Congressional Globe will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then it will be enlarged.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe one year, $5 00
When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the coming session, $3 00
Where bank notes under $5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for $5, four for $10, and so on at that rate.
For Tuesday's Congressional Globe one year, $2
For six months, 1

Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par.

The Daily Globe, which will contain all the proceedings of Congress, will be sent to the papers that copy this prospectus as often as three times before the meeting of Congress. Those who publish this prospectus should send a paper directed "Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.," so marked with a pen as to direct attention to it.

I desire to employ agents who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.
Washington City, October 12, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1854.

Pursuant to order, notice is here given that there will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City in the county aforesaid, a Special Term of the Superior Court on the THIRD MONDAY in December next, to try the Civil and Equitable Causes there pending; therefore all persons having business in said Term of said Court, and all witnesses subpœnaed to give evidence in said causes are hereby required to attend.

Witness F. M. Charles, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September in the 79th year of our Independence, A. D. 1854.

nov 7 F. M. CHARLES, Clerk.

OREGON PEAS.

A VERY SMALL QUANTITY OF these superior Peas is offered for sale by the subscribers. They are the most prolific Pea ever cultivated,—one pint having produced the 2½ bushels which we have for sale—and in every respect more desirable than any other kind. Persons desirous of supplying themselves with seed would do well to call early.

J. B. FEARING & BRO.
E. City, Nov. 14—5t.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

A. H. CURRAN having just returned from the North with a large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c., offers them for sale on the most accommodating terms.

He respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Silks, Worsted, Calicoes, Vissets, Cashmere and Wool Shawls, Cloaks, Lawns, Cambricks, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Laces, Edgings, Chemisetts, under Sleeves, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and Half Hose, Gloves, &c., also his stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Black Cloth Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Hose, &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, best New Orleans Syrup, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Starch, Mustard, Table Salt, Alum, Borax, Ginger, Powder, Shot and Gun Caps, yeast Powders, Cloves, Butter Crackers, Sugar do., Soda do., Pilot Bread, Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Nutmegs, Snuff, Ink, Lemon Syrup, Matches, &c.

BOOKS.

Spelling Books, Copy Books, Table Books, Arithmetics, Geographys, Grammars, Dictionaries, 1st, 2d, 3d Books of History, Cobbs Reader, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pens, &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Butcher do., Shoe do., Scissors, Padlocks, Stock do., Cheese do., Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Plains, Screws, Tacks, Tea Spoons, Table do., Cowhides, Axes, Iron Cocks, Metal do., Braces and Bits, Augers, Chisels, Sand Paper, Screw Drivers, Spades, Needles, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Mens fine Dress Boots and Shoes, Common do. Boys do., Ladies fine and Common Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Clocks, Washboards, Flour Buckets, Bushel Baskets, Clothes do., Market do., Mats, Dippers, &c.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

Camphor, Pain Killer, Pills, Mustang Liniment, No. 6, Lyon's Kathairon, Essence Peppermint, do. Cloves, do. Lemon, do. Coffee, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Linseed do., Etherial do., Paint do., Varnish, Lamp Black, Salaratus, White Lead, Zinc do., Black do., Verdegris, Yellow Paint, Red do., Blue do., Putty, Paint Brushes, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The subscriber cordially invites all to come and examine his goods at his Store on the Water, and he feels satisfied that he will please.

oct 17 H. CURRAN.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are constantly doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

FAMILY GROCERY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE RESPECTfully to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner and will hereafter conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.

He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he respectfully calls the attention of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.

je 27 S. S. DAVIS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN. [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Dauborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS. [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes: the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues: the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather. aug 6

DR. PHILIP A. R. C. CORDON AND DR. H. P. RITTER, late of Washington City, D. C., having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of Elizabeth City and adjoining country.

je 5—tf

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE, and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

ACCORDEONS.—The subscriber has just received a lot of 8 keyed accordeons, which he will sell low.

je 6 A. H CURRAN.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 25 hds. Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars; also Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars.

WHITE & LAVERTY.
E. City, my 15, 1854.

SWEET MUSIC.—A great variety of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, Duets. Also several Glee Books, for sale by

ap 22 WM. T. HINTON.

MOLASSES, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulv. Sugars, Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles. Pepper, Spice, Salaratus, Starch, Copperas, Soap, and indeed everything to be found in a regular Grocery Store, just received and for sale at very low prices by

WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street,

SALT! SALT!

JUST received 1,200 bushels Turks Island Salt, and 200 sacks Ground Allum Salt, for sale by

Sept. 19 W. T. HINTON,
Broadwater St., E. City

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,
BUTTER STORE AND BAKERY,
No. 24, Main st., 1st & 2d doors above Messrs. Thompson & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Liquorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, Bar and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Snuff, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Macaroni, Vermicelli, States, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., &c., Wooden Ware, Whips, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fire works of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes,
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills.
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators.
Wire Grass Exterminators.
Plow Castings.

A large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Ware house and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods.

SETH MARCH,
No. 13 Widewater Street.
sep 27 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS.

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Geddes' Premium, 14 to 30 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Sh

POET'S CORNER.

For the Pioneer.

TO MY BROTHER.

My brother! where art thou?
It is the holy twilight hour,
When thou wer't wont to seek my bower;
My bower, deserted now.

The softened light of eve,
Still gleaming thro' its trellis'd sides,
Where rose and jasamine interweve
Their beauty and their pride.

And still the evening star,
Mild emblem of a faith as bright,
As fadeless as its own pure light
Beams on it from afar.

But when wilt thou return?
Nor eve, nor morning star can please,
Nor song, nor flower, when thou art gone;
My soul is not with these.

My Brother, seek thy home!
Oh! come once more at twilight hour
To glad my lone, deserted bower,
Oh! come, no more to roam.

M. W. A.

JENNY LIND'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

A Story from Barnum's Autobiography.

Mr. Barnum has furnished for publication in the Evening Post the following passage from his forthcoming literary work, which is expected to make its appearance in December. We understand that, unlike other authors, the great showman has been chiefly embarrassed by the multiplicity of publishers who have offered to issue his Autobiography:

In Havana, the house occupied by Jenny Lind and those who accompanied her from Europe, as well as my daughter and myself, was pleasantly situated near the Tacon Theatre, just outside the walls. Signor Vivalla, the little Italian juggler and plate-dancer who, in former years, had performed under my auspices, called on me frequently. He was in great distress, having lost the use of his limbs on the left side of his body from paralysis. He was thus unable to earn a livelihood, although he still kept a performing dog, which turned a spinning wheel and performed some curious tricks. One day, as I was passing him out of the front gate, Miss Lind inquired of me who he was. I briefly recounted to her his history. She expressed deep interest in his case, and said something should be set apart for him in the "benefit" which she was about to give for charity. Accordingly, when the benefit came off, Miss Lind appropriated $500 to him and I made the necessary arrangements to have him return to his friends in Italy. At the same benefit $4,000 was distributed between two humane hospitals and a convent.

A couple of mornings after the benefit our bell was rung, and the servant announced that I was wanted. I went to the door and found a large procession of children, neatly dressed, and bearing banners, attended by ten or twelve priests, dressed in their rich and flowing robes. I inquired their business and I was informed that they had come to see Miss Lind and thank her in person for her benevolence. I took their message and informed Miss Lind that the leading priests of the convent had come in great state to see and thank her. "I will not see them," she replied, "they have nothing to thank me for. If I have done good, it is no more than my duty and it is my pleasure. I do not deserve their thanks. I will not see them." I returned her answer, and the leaders of the grand procession turned away in disappointment.

The same day Vivalla called and brought her a basket of the most luscious fruit that he could procure. The little fellow was very happy and extremely grateful. Miss Lind had gone out for a ride.

"God bless me! I am so happy; she is such a good lady. I shall see my brothers again. Oh, she is a very good lady," said poor Vivalla, overcome by his feelings. He begged me to thank her for him, and give her the fruit.

As he was passing out of the door he hesitated a moment, and then said: "Mr. Barnum, I should like so much to have the good lady see my dog turn a wheel; it is very nice; he can spin very good. Shall I bring the dog and wheel for her? She is such a good lady, I wish to please her very much." I smiled, and told him she would not care for the dog; that he was quite welcome to the money, and that she refused to see the priests from the convent that morning, because she never received thanks for favors.

When Jenny came in I gave her the fruit, and laughingly told her that Vivalla wished to show her how his performing dog could turn a spinning-wheel.

"Poor man, poor man, do not let him come, it is all the good creature can do for me," exclaimed Jenny, and the tears flowed thick and fast down her cheeks.

"I like that, I like that," she continued, "do let the poor creature come and bring his dog. It will make him so happy." I confess it made *me* happy, and I exclaimed, for my heart was full, "God bless you, it will make him cry for joy; he shall come to-morrow." I saw Vivalla the same evening, and delighted him with the intelligence that Jenny would see his dog perform the next day, at four o'clock precisely. "I will be punctual," said Vivalla, in a voice trembling with emotion, "but I was sure she would like to see my dog perform."

For full half an hour before the time appointed did Jenny Lind sit in her window on the second floor, and watch for Vivalla and his dog. A few minutes before the appointed hour she saw him coming. "Ah, here he comes, here he comes, she exclaimed in delight, as she ran down stairs and opened the door to admit him. A negro boy was bringing the small spinning wheel, while Vivalla led the dog. Handing the boy a silver coin, she motioned him away, and taking the wheel in her arms she said: "This is very kind of you, to come with your dog; follow me. I will carry the wheel up stairs;" her servant offered to take the wheel but no she would let no one carry it but herself; she called us all up to her parlor, and for one full hour did she devote herself to the happy Italian. She went down on her knees to pet the dog and to ask Vivalla all sorts of questions about his performances, his former course of life, his friends in Italy and his present hopes and determinations. Then she sung and played for him, gave him some refreshments and finally insisted on carrying his wheel to the door, from whence her servant accompanied Vivalla to his boarding house.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, October 26, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance Due.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	$ 150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	75 00	949 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	150 00	890 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48	75 00	1,200 24
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	225 00	1,992 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	75 00	951 26
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,734	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	75 00	1,168 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	75 00	498 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	326 76
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Yadkin,						
Yancy,	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
	753,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 40	180,850 08	$2,250 00	

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
KNOW NOTHINGS.

WHILE THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY are sweeping everything before them, I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public at large, to the fact, that I have purchased the interest of my late partner Mr. Brite, and intend carrying on the DRY GOODS and GROCERY business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Road Streets. I have just received from the North my

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

Consisting of every article found in a well regulated Dry Good and Grocery Store.

TO THE LADIES.

My stock of Ladies' Goods were selected with great care, and I flatter myself that an examination of them will please all who wish any thing in that line, both as regards quality and price. The Ladies, are requested to give me a call and judge for themselves. Where the stock is large I think it useless to enumerate. Suffice to say that I have a splendid assortment, from Calico at 8 cents, to the most magnificent Silks.

THE GENTLEMEN'S

Department is well supplied, and all can be suited from Kentucky Jeans to the finest English, French and American Broad Cloths and Cassimeres. I have also a beautiful assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing. As a village store is expected to have every thing in it, I have a good lot of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and a fine set of Harness, all of which will be disposed of at a moderate price.

I have a large and fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, in fact, there is nothing wanting by either Lady or Gentleman, but what can be found at JONES' on the corner.

I return my thanks to the citizens of the Town and country for their very liberal support since I first opened last Spring, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I will be happy at all times to show my goods to all who wish to examine them.

oct 13 M. C. JONES.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCtion, on the premises, in the Town of Hertford on Thursday the 12th day of October next, that most desirable residence with four town lots attached where I now reside; lately owned and occupied by my husband Joseph Gordon. To those who are familiar with the place nothing need be said about their desirability and convenience of location. All are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves. I shall at the time and place sell all my household and kitchen furniture &c. Terms, which will be accommodating made known on the day of sale.

EMMA GORDON.

Hertford, Sept. 5, 1854.

50 BAGS and 4 bbls New Buckwheat, just received and for sale by

no 17, J. B. FEARING, & BRO.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.

☞ Shop on Road Street, one door South of A. T. Woodley's Dry Goods Store.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
jan 9, 1854 Elizabeth City, N. C.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Oil style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane,
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1.37 per square yard,
Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.
Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS

oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the desirable residence at present occupied by himself on the corner opposite the Episcopal church in this town. For terms, &c., which will be accommodating, apply to A. H. CURRAN.

Sept. 26

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-made Clothing, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Wooden Ware, Paints, Oils, and a large variety of other goods, always on hand at the large store on the water.

nov 21 A. H. CURRAN.

LOOK! LOOK!!
A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, to which he calls the particular attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding counties.

His stock of Ladies Goods is very extensive and pretty, to suit the Fall and Winter seasons.

He has also laid in a very extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles an patterns suitable for the Fal and Winter wear

His stock consists of in part as follows:

Cloths of all colors and qualities.
A splendid assortment of Cassimeres.
Vest-Patterns of the latest style.
A fine lot of Shirts.
A good assortment of Calicoes of the latest style.
Shawls of the best quality and sizes.
A very extensive assortment of Hose for men, women and children.
Also an assortment of Hats
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
White and Red Flannels.
A fine assortment of bleached and unbleached Cottons.
Linens of the best quality.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Collars, Trimmings and Undersleeves.
Umbrellas of various qualities and sizes.
Prasols, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

He has also on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, which will be sold very low.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any one else in his line of business.

All he asks is a call, and they can see for themselves.

A. T. WOODLEY & Co.
Road street, E. City. N. C.
sep 27th, 1854.

A CARD.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HERTford Male and Female Academy would hereby inform the inhabitants of Perquimans and neighboring counties that the exercises of both departments of said Academy will resume on Monday, October 2d, 1854, and the scholastic year will be divided into two terms of five months each Payments to be made on the 1st January, and 1st July 1855.

sept 5—4t

☞ Old North State copy 4t.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.
MALE DEPARTMENT.
JOHN. C. F. BENNETT, Principal.

THE Trustees of the above named Institution take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Perquimans and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in procuring the services of JOHN C. F. BENNETT, Esq., as Principal of the Hertford Male Academy, and that the Institution is now in successful operation.

Mr. Bennett is a native of Charleston, S. C., a graduate of one of the Universities of Germany, and the late Principal of Richmond Academy—possessing not only a thorough knowledge of the classics, and of our native language, but also perfectly conversant with the French and High German, having pursued his studies for many years in France and Germany. From the acknowledged abilities of Mr. Bennett as an instructor of young men, and teacher of boys, and from the success which has crowned his efforts during the last Semester, we can with security offer to all parents and guardians the assurance, that at the Hertford Academy their sons and wards can be thoroughly prepared to take a respectable standing in any of our Universities, north or south.

Mr. B. also proposes to form classes in the French and High German—Languages so necessary at the present day for the perfect scholar as well as for the man of business, for which no extra charge will be made to those pupils attending the Academy.

For terms, &c., apply to to the Principal or to either of the undersigned Trustees.

TH. F. JONES,
WILLIS H. BAGLEY,
JOS. G. GRANBERY.

aug 29—8t

*** Old North State copy wt14th Oct.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
D. BARCLIFT, Prine'l.

THE Trustees of the above named Institution take pleasure in announcing so the citizens of Perquimans and the neighboring counties that Mr. D. BARCLIFT has determined to continue the superintendence of the Female Department of this Institution, and that, as formerly, he will be assisted by Miss CAROLINE V. HARVEY, who has heretofore devoted herself to the Musical and other ornamental branches of female education.—Miss Harvey's proficiency in the French language, as also her talent for Music, is acknowledged; and under her kind, amiable, yet firm guardianship, parents and guardians may feel satisfied that their daughters and wards will receive an education which shall fit them for every duty of life.

For terms or further particulars, address the Principal or any of the undersigned Trustees.

TH. F. JONES,
WILLS H. BAGLEY,
JOS. G. GRANBERY, } Trustees.

aug 29—8t

*** Old North State copy till 14th October, and send bill to Trustees.

UNION MALE ACADEMY.
JESSEE J. YEATES AND EDWARD EVERTS, Principals.

THE first session of this school will commence at Harrellsville, Hertford county, N. C., on the first Monday in October.

The Trustees have procured the services of Messrs. JESSEE J. YEATES and EDWARD EVERTS, as Associate Teachers—gentlemen fully competent, in every respect, to prepare young men for College.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Reading and Writing,	$ 8 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, &c.,	15 00

The Academy is situated in a beautiful village, with a delightful surrounding country, healthy as any portion of Eastern Carolina, and the morals of the people vieing with any community.

Board in the best families can be obtained at six dollars per month.

This Academy has recently been built by a company, which will soon be chartered, and nothing shall be wanting to make this School deserving of public patronage in every respect.

It is the aim of the Trustees to make the intellectual culture of the School not only equal to any in the preparation of young men for college, but also to furnish cheap and ready means for the full completion of Academic Scholarship, where young men, who have not the means of going to College, may receive a very *liberal education.*

PRIZE MEDALS will be awarded at every annual exhibition, and Degrees of Honor conferred for declamation, good scholarship and good morals.

Parents and Guardians patronizing this School may rest assured that the greatest care will be taken to cultivate good morals, and no pains spared to render satisfaction.

Students will be charged from the time of entering School, and from thence no deduction will be made, except in cases of protracted sickness.—The Trustees would be pleased if the patrons of the School would bring their sons and wards at the commencement of the session.

sep 5—3m. W. D. PRUDEN, Secretary.

RIDDICKSVILL SEMINARY,
Near Sunsbury, Gates Co., N. C.

THE next session of this school will commence on the first Monday in October. The Principal will be aided in giving instruction by E. M. CARPENTER, A. B., an efficient and able assistant.

Young men are prepared for college or for business life.

Students are admitted at any time, and charged only from date of admission. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. For full particulars, inquiry can be made of

M. FELL
sept 12—9t

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS
AT VICKERY & GRIFFITHS.

THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke.
This, That and the Other, by Ellen Louise Chandler.
An Art Student in Munich, by Anna Mary Howitt.
Atherton and Other Tales, by Mary Russell Mitford.
Life and its Aims, in two parts.
Wensley, a story without a moral.
Life in the Mission, the Camp, &c., by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie.
Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Holmes.
Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood.
Greenwood Leaves, 1st and 2d series, by Grace Greenwood.
The Foresters' by Alex Dumas.
Light on the Dark River, or Memorials of Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin.
Clovernook, 2d series, by Alice Carey.
Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde.
Busy Moments of an Idle Woman.
Light and Shade, or the Young Artist, by Anna Harriet Drewry.
The Fawn of the Pale Faces, by J. B. Brace.
Harry Muir, a tale of Scottish Life.
Walter Lorimer and other Tales, by E. Sewell.
Calarar, or the Knight of the Conquest, R. M. Byrde.
Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Partizan, a Romance of the Revolution, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Yemassee, a Romance of South Carolina, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Hero, and other Tales, by the author of Olive, &c.
The Romance of Abelard and Heloise, by O. W. Wright.
Helen Mulgrave, or Jesuit Executorship, an autobiography.
The Exiles, a tale by Talvi.
Our Parish, or Annals of Pastor and People.
Hame and its Influence.
Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
The Black Water Chronicle, by the "Clerk of Oxenford."
Vaconselos, a tale of the new world, by Frank Cooper.
Poems and Parodies, by Pheobe Cary, for sale at VICKERY & GRIFFITHS City Book store, 19 Main st.

jy 28 Norfolk, Va.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.

sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

LASSITER'S HOTEL,
MURFREESBORO',
HERTFORD CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the property formerly known as the UNION HOTEL, located in the West end of the Town of Murfreesboro', would respectfully announce, that his House is now open for the accommodation of the public. He has at present in progress extensive and costly improvements, which when completed, will render his House both commodious and elegant. His TABLE will be provided with the best that the country can afford; his Rooms will be properly furnished; his Stables, which are well constructed, will be in charge of experienced Hostlers; in short, the Proprietor will spare neither pains nor expense to contribute to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES H. LASSITER.

jan 3, 1854—tf

NEW STOCK OF
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received of *DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.*

He has recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed. His stock of

HARNESS

is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips, &c., OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS,
sep 7, 1852 Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

FIRE WORKS OF EVERY SHAPE AND SIZE.

OUR STOCK of Fire Works is complete, embracing the largest, cheapest and best assortment ever before offered in these cities, at prices which will defy all competition either South or North, viz:

360 boxes Fire Crackers retail price $2,25 cts per box, wholesale $1,80 cents,
250,000 Torpedoes, put up in Paste Board boxes, containing 10 bundles, 100 in each, 1000 in all, retail price $1, wholesale 80 cents
9,600 Torpedoes, put up in wood boxes, each contains 4,00, price 80 cents per M. at wholesale, don't retail this article.

Also every other kind of Fire Works may be found at our stores, at prices which are bound to please and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
Stores No. 24 Main street, Norfolk; E. City and Plymouth, N. C.
nov 7

GRANT'S
PATENT PREMIUM GRAIN CRADLES.

THE subscribers are sole agents in this city for these superior Cradles. Farmers in want of a good article, can safely rely on strong and substantial, as well as light and easy cutting implements. The fingers are bent from young white oak and hickory, and have set screws for adjusting the Fingers to the Sneath. By this arrangement they can be altered in less than a minute, and no danger of losing wedges, &c., which are generally used on the common article. Each Finger has a separate wire running through the Sneath, making it strong and independent of the other. We can safely recommend them as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for two seasons past, and our sales are increasing each year to a considerable extent. Our supply for the ensuing season will be received direct from the maker, and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.

The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under his supervision, so that they may not lose their reputation by an inferior Blade.

Price for 5 Fingered	$5 00
" " 6 "	5 25

These Cradles are of different lengths, to suit Wheat and Oats.

☞ Orders directed to us, will be filled promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction in price is made. BORUM & MCLEAN,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Agricultural Implements and Iron,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk, Va.
my 23

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
BY R. H. STEVENS.

THE "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of WM. S. BUTT, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the well known stand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people.

My Spring Stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufactories in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our inimitable Hat precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE

is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with me.

☞ A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.

R. H. STEVENS,
Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square,
feb 14 Norfolk, Va.

FALL STOCK OF TIN WARE, STOVES, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERCHANTS and dealers will find it to their advantage to call at our extensive establishment, where they will find the best and largest assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c., suitable for the city and country trade. Our facilities for manufacturing are extensive, our workmen are inferior to none in the country, our stock of goods equal to any demand, the quality of which needs no commendation, as it is well known we are desirous of making our establishment the great Southern Depot for Tin Ware, and will offer such inducements to accomplish that object. We will attend promptly to any orders we may be favored with. We ask attention to the following:

MERCHANTS WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 qts, plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 to 16 quarts; Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, 3 sizes; Candle Moulds
Oval and square Bread Pans
Funnels, 5 inch; Nest Cups, ½ pint, pint and q't
Measures, gill to 4 quart
Oil Cans, ½ gal to 10 gals
Oil stands, 15 to 120 gals
Japanned Goods of every description.

IRON WARE.

Sauce Pans, all sizes, tinned
Tea Kettles, tinned and plain
French stew pans, fry Pans
SCALES—Tea, Counter and Platform Scales
LAMPS—Glass and Britannia, all patterns and sizes
STOVES for cooking and warming purposes, the latest and most approved patterns, a few of which we name—
Buck's Patent Morning Star
American Union; Girard Air Tight
Home Air Tight; Odd Fellow; Etna
Wm. Penn; Crystal; Peerless; Parlor Cook

A variety of patterns suitable for hotels, offices, stores, chambers, &c., and hundreds of other patterns to which we invite your particular attention.

Hot Air Furnaces and Heaters of every description put up at the shortest notice.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
sept 12 Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid Stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

J. B. DYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.

J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
my 23 E. City, N. C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—but I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having